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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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REPORT

SUBJECT Installations in Kyŏnghŭng-ŭp,
Kyonghung-gun, Hamgyŏng-pukto

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Information on installations in Kyŏnghŭng-ŭp, Kyŏnghŭng-gun, Hamgyŏng-pukto, keyed to an attached plan, [redacted] The report contains descriptions of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory and the Aoji Coal Mine, where the majority of residents in Kyŏnghung-up work, as well as of installations such as Korean Labor Party local offices, schools, banks, warehouses, residences, bridges, and roads.

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I. DetailsExplanation to the Sketch of Kyŏnghyang-ŭp
As Indicated

1. Kyŏnghyang-gun (Hamgyŏng-bukto) consisted of approximately 15 Districts (Ri), including Aoji-ri, Nonggyŏng-ni, Obong-ni, Hoeam-ni, Taeyang-ni, Kwirang-ni, Yongyŏn-ni, Songhang-ni, Sambong-ni, Kyŏnghyang-ni, Wŏnjŏng-ni, ŭngye-ri, and Hasong-ni. During the Japanese occupation, the population of Kyŏnghyang-gun was approximately 50,000, but as of December 1954, it was only 30,000 of which 10,000 lived in the town of Kyŏnghyang-ŭp, the county seat of Kyŏnghyang-gun in the old Hoeam-dong.

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However, a great majority of inhabitants in Kyŏnghyang-ŭp worked at the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory and the Aoji Coal Mine.

2. The following is the explanation to the sketch of Kyŏnghyang-ŭp:

- 1) Sin (New) Aoji Railroad Station, showing platform and freight warehouse, built during the Japanese occupation. The station was an one-story tile-roofed building, 20 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 4 meters high; the platform was between two railroad tracks, and it was 60 meters long, and 5 meters wide; the warehouse, 15 meters to the west of the station, was a slate-roofed building with zinc walls on three sides, 30 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 6 meters high, storing grains as the chief items of freight. The station was staffed with five employees and four trackmen.
- 2) Kwirak-tong Branch (Kyŏnghyang-gun Committee, Hambuk Committee of the Korean Consumers' Cooperative), a former farmhouse with grass roof and mud walls, 5 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 2 meters high, comprising 70 farming families in membership; The Cooperative store was run by one manager and one salesman, selling daily commodities. The name of the manager was KIM Yŏng-ki (6855/3057/1015) (DOB: CA-1920).

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- 3) Tong (East) Public School. It was temporarily housed in the old main office building of the Aoji Coal Mine (built during the Japanese occupation), and was run by the Educational Department of the Kyŏnghyang-gun People's Committee; Two-story building, accommodating 400 students; Structure unknown.
- 4) Branch of the Central Bank. It was housed in an old bank (name unknown), built during the Japanese occupation, one-story building with tile-roof, 10 meters long, 8 meters wide, and 6 meters high.
- 5) Unpaved road, 5 meters wide, open to unrestricted traffic.
- 6) Kyŏnghyang-ŭp People's Committee, two-storied building (center) with tile-roof and brick walls. 15 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 6 meters high, staffed with 6 employees, including the chairman.

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- 7) Food Warehouse under the management of the Kyonghyang-gup People's Committee, with tile roof and brick walls, 6 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 4 meters high, storing food-grains for distribution, built under the Japanese occupation.
- 8) Branch of the Farmers' Bank (housed in the old building of the Financial Association, built during the Japanese occupation), one-story structure with tile-roof and brick walls, 15 meters long, 10 meters wide, and 4 meters high.
- 9) Civilian residences of approximately 15 houses, chiefly occupied by laborers, many houses destroyed and removed with the Liberation.
- 10) Unpaved Road, 5 meters wide opened to unrestricated traffic. 25X1
- 11) Civilian residences of approximately 50 houses.
- 12) Aoji Construction Cooperative, one story-structure of U-shaped house with zinc roof and mud walls coated with cement, 33 meters long, 3.5 meters wide, and 3 meters high. formerly a Chinese restaurant during the Japanese occupation;
- 13) Sin (New) Aoji People's Market, 70 meters square, comprising one consumers' cooperative barber-shop, one wounded soldiers' cooperative barber-shop, one civilian barber-shop, two consumers' cooperative public restaurants, five civilian public restaurants, one Chinese restaurant, one civilian foreign clothing repair-shop, two civilian butcher-shops, one purchasing station under the management of the Hambuk Meat Purchasing Station, one grain & straw goods purchasing station, one national hotel, one civil hotel, and two civilian watch repair-shops.
- 14) Civilian residences of approximately 30 house.
- 15) Civilian residences of approximately 100 houses.
- 16) Kyonghyang-gun Committee of the Korean Consumers' Cooperative, consisting of one office and one warehouse. The office was one story-structure, L-shaped, with zinc roof, 30 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 5 meters high, staffed with 15 employees. The warehouse was zinc roofed, 8 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 6 meters high, chiefly storing farmers' hand-made straw goods.
- 17) Civilian residences of 60 houses.
- 18) Vacant ground, where the inhabitants grew vegetables.

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- 19) Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory- brick walls, approximately 2 meters high,
- 20) Electric generator room, attached to the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory.
- 21) Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory under the management of the Ministry of Chemical Building Materials Industry. During the Japanese occupation, this factory had 20,000 employees and produced methyl-alcohol, but following the Liberation, the Soviet Army dismantled a part of the equipment and carried it away to the Soviet Union; It is presently staffed with only 800 people, with a plan to commence production in 1960; since the Liberation, up to date, restoration work was in progress over the ruins of war.
- 22) Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory - barbed wire entanglement, 2 meters high, guarded by armed sentinels day and night. 25X1
- 23) Ruins of a primary school which existed during the Japanese occupation. [redacted] a permanent building of the Tong (East) Public School will be erected over these ruins.
- 24) Unpaved Road, 8 meters wide, open to unrestricted traffic.
- 25) Residences of the Synthetic Oil Factory of four or five houses.
- 26) Office of the Kyonghyang-gun County Party, formerly in-patients' ward of Synthetic Oil Factory Hospital, built during the Japanese occupation, one story-structure with tile roof and brick walls, 6 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high; the Party committee chairman was KIM Kuk-sam (6855/0948/0005), CA-1921, a native of Pukch'ong, Hamgyong-namdo, and the County Party was staffed with chairman, two vice-chairmen, the Party Membership Certification Section, the Accounting Section, the Librarian, the organization instructor, the propaganda instructor, the labor instructor, the staff instructor, and the cooperative organization instructor, etc.,
- 27) Kyonghyang-gun People's Hospital. (formerly the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory Hospital), a two story structure with tile roof and brick walls, 120 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 7 meters high; One-third of the building was not used up to date; Staffed with 20 doctors and 30 nurses, receiving out-patients and in-patients, treating internal, surgical, obstetrical, and dental ailments.
- 28) Unpaved Road, 7 meters wide.
- 29) Residences of the Soviet technical staff, including one female, all single, occupying three houses; During the Japanese occupation, two houses were used by the Chief of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory and the

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Aoji-wp Chief; Each house was tile roofed and brick walled, 15 meters square and 2.5 meters high; In December 1955, thieves sneaked into the houses. Immediately afterwards 2 meter-high brick walls were erected.

- 30) Factory residences of approximately 30 houses, consisting of tile roofs and brick walls, 7 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high with water and bath facilities, giving accommodations to families of the oil factory and coal mine staffs and doctors of the People's Hospital.
- 31) Apartment House of the Aoji Coal Mine Laborers, built during the Japanese occupation; Partly blasted at the time of the Liberation, and later repaired, two story structure with tile roof and brick walls, coated with cement, 50 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 7 meters high.
- 32) Unpaved Road, 7 meters wide.
- 33) 30 Residences of the oil factory and the coal mine, each two story structure with tile roof and brick walls, 40 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 7 meters high, giving accommodation to approximately 20 families.
- 34) 10 residences of the coal mine and the oil factory, each two story structure with tile roof and brick walls, 40 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 7 meters high, giving accommodation to 20 families.
- 35) Unpaved Road, 4 meters wide.
- 36) Residences of the coal mine and the oil factory, each with tile roof and brick walls, 40 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, giving accommodation to 10 families.
- 37) Sin (New) Aoji Junior Middle School, housed in three repaired residences, each with tile roof and brick walls, 40 meters long, 3.5 meters wide, and 3 meters high, accommodating 300 students. There was no senior middle school in Kyonghyang-wp.
- 38) Ruins of unknown number of residences of the oil factory, destroyed at the time of Liberation.
- 39) Kyonghyang-gun Military Mobilization Department, occupying a part of the oil factory residences, staffed with a chief (major), and two lieutenants.
- 40) Kyonghyang-gun People's Committee, housed in the old Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory apartment, U-shaped one story structure with tile roof and brick walls, 70 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, staffed with PAK (fnu), chairman, CA-1910, two vice-chairmen, the Road Department, the Social Security Department, the Purchasing Department, the Accounting Department, the City Management Department, the Labor Department, the Commercial Department, the Cooperative Administration Department,

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the Agricultural Department, the Educational Department, the Financial Department, the Health Department, the Food Administration Department, and the staff instructors. To the south of this building were approximately three residences of the People's Committee, but the occupants were unknown.

- 41) Unpaved Road, 7 meters wide, the eastern terminal was the central gate of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory. In 1943, the Japanese established a carpenter-shop (see No. 42) of the Synthetic Oil Factory on the midway of the road and constructed a gasoline car track at the central gate of the oil factory, but until recently this track was buried in the ground. and 25X1
- 42) Carpenter-Shop of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory, one story structure, with tile roof and brick walls, 25 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 5 meters high, 30 carpenters made doors and windows for the use of the factory residences; During the Japanese occupation, fish and vegetables were sold here.
- 43) Sin (New) Aoji People's Theater (formerly the Motion Picture Theater of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory), with tile roof and brick walls, 30 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 10 meters high; It was under the management of the oil factory, which showed stage performances or motion pictures once or twice a month, accommodating 700 spectators; This building was also used for various meetings.
- 44) Sin (New) Aoji Post Office, L-shaped one story building with tile roof and brick walls, 35 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 3 meters high, staffed with approximately 10 employees and a postman specially stationed in the town.
- 45) New building for the future use of the Kyonghyang-gun People's Committee (former office of the Aoji -yp), At the time of the Liberation, its interior was burned by fire, and was scheduled to be repaired in April 1956.
- 46) Hoeam Kindergarten, one story structure, with tile roof and brick walls, 15 meters long, 7 meters wide, and 6 meters high.
- 47) Ruins of the Aoji Gendarmerie, built during the Japanese occupation and blasted up by the Japanese at the time of the Liberation; Plan of restoration unknown; On the east of the building were two residences, presently occupied by civilian families.
- 48) Sin (New) Aoji Public Stadium.
- 49) Unknown number of residences of laborers and office workers of the factory and the coal mine, each with tile roof and brick walls, 10 meters long, 5 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high.

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- 50) Approximately two or three residences, formerly occupied by staff of the Synthetic Oil Factory during the Japanese occupation, and presently accommodated laborers of the factory.
- 51) Side-Dish Supply Station for Employees of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory, formerly the factory clubhouse with a dining hall and entertainment facilities, mostly burned in fire at the time of the Liberation; Presently supplying sidedishes, including Myongt'ae (Alaska Pollack) to the employees of the oil factory; It was under the management of the Commercial Management Station.
- 52) Vacant ground, formerly garden of the clubhouse of 51) above, but devastated following the Liberation.
- 53) Sulphur Dump of the Oil Factory, established during the Japanese occupation, but presently unused, 40 meters square and 2 meters high with brick walls, no roof.
- 54) The Oil Factory Gymnasium, built during the Japanese occupation, with tile roof and brick walls, 30 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 7 meters high,
- 55) Wooden Bridge, 2.5 meters long and 8 meter wide, with three supporting poles, exclusive passage of gasoline cars during the Japanese occupation, the bridgehead is connected to the middle entrance of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory.
- 56) Guard-Room at the Middle Entrance of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory, with zinc roof and brick walls, 2 meters square and 2 meters high, one unarmed guard checking identification cards of people entering the factory.
- 57) Sin (New) Aoji Commercial Management Station, two story structure, with slate roof and brick walls, 60 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 6 meters high, the second floor was used by the Commercial Management Station and the first floor by the Combined Store of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory; The store was run by the Commercial Management Station which employed five or six salesmen, selling daily necessities to the workers of the factory.
- 58) Waterwork Pump-Room of an undisclosed organization, with slate roof and brick walls, 5 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 3 meters high, staffed with two employees.
- 59) Sin (New) Aoji Reservoir, surrounded with a stone embankment, 50 meters long, 40 meters wide, and 5 meters high, supplying water to the residences in the town of Aoji.
- 60) Three warehouses attached to the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory, each with slate roof and brick walls, 40 meters long, 20 meters wide, and 6 meters high, storing undisclosed goods.

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- 61) Concrete Bridge, without supporting poles, 10 meters long and 7 meters wide, on the eastern side of the bridge was the main entrance of the Aoji synthetic Oil Factory, and the bridge formed the principal passage of the workers entering and leaving the factory.
- 62) Guard-Room at the Main Entrance of the Aoji Synthetic Oil Factory, with tile roof and brick walls, 3 meters square and 3 meters high, formerly built during the Japanese occupation; It was installed with an unknown number of telephones and staffed with three officers who checked people entering the factory.
- 63) Unpaved Road, 7 meters wide, on the eastern terminal of this road was the main entrance of the factory.
- 64) Kyŏnghyang-gun Internal Affairs Station, formerly the Aoji Police Station during the Japanese occupation, two story building with tile roof and brick walls, 15 meters long, 6 meters wide, and 6 meters high, staffed with a chief (name unknown), major, and 30 officers.
- 65) Vacant ground, plan of future use unknown. 25X1
- 66) Main Office of the Aoji Coal Mine, formerly a store of the oil factory during the Japanese occupation, two story building with concrete roof and concrete walls, 15 meters long, 12 meters wide, and 7 meters high, staffed with the manager and unknown number of employees of the Aoji Coal Mine. comment: The Aoji Coal Mine consisted of the Nodu (Outcrop) Mine, the Obong Mine, the Yongyŏn Mine, the Hoeam Mine, and the Kwirak Mine, producing brown coal, staffed with a grand total of 3,000 employees. In 1955, it produced only 70 percent of the original quantity of output, and its estimated production for 1956 was 100,000 tons.)
- 67) Rice-Cleaning Mill and Warehouse of the Kyŏnghyang-gun People's Committee, each building with slate roof and brick walls, 20 meters long, 15 meters wide, and 5 meters high.
- 68) Warehouse of Tax-in-kind, storing all grains collected for tax-in-kind in Kyŏnghyang-gun, 50 meters long, 25 meters wide, and surrounded with stone walls 2 meters high, guarded by two civilians, armed with long rifles, for 24 hours, maximum storing capacity was 3,000 feet, and the open air piles were covered with straw mats.
- 69) Vacant ground, over which an apartment of the oil factory stood during the Japanese occupation and was blasted up by the Japanese at the time of the Liberation, and the debris was completely removed afterwards. The plan for future use is unknown.
- 70) Concrete Bridge with two supporting poles, 120 meters long and 4 meter wide, blasted up at the time of the Liberation, destroying its ascending

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and descending platform and middle span, unserviceable for traffic, and thus forcing the pedestrians to walk on the river-bed during the rainless dry seasons; Rumor had it that this bridge was to be restored in 1956.

- 71) Road along a stone embankment, 2.5 meters wide and 5 meters high, free passage to all people.
- 72) Kitchen garden of 73) above, being utilized by the residents.
- 73) Approximately 15 residences, formerly built during the Japanese occupation for the accommodation of the Nodu Coal Mine workers at the Aoji Coal Mine, and are presently occupied by the employees of the coal-mine and the factory. Each residence was built with tile roof and brick walls, 30 meters long, 3.5 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, accommodating 10 families; on the eastern terminal of these residences was a public bath, presently unused.
- 74) Walls for the use of the residences in 73) above.
- 75) Unpaved Road, approximately 4 meters wide.
- 76) Kyonghyang-gun West Public School, former Nonggyong Primary School during the Japanese occupation, presently accommodating approximately 400 students.
- 77) Kitchen Garden.
- 78) Public Bath, 10 meters square, 5 meters high, with a 30 feet high chimney, presently used; Admission free to bathers who presented workshop certificates.
- 79) Residences of various laborers, each with tile roof and brick walls, 30 meters long, 3 meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, accommodating 10 families on an average.
- 80) Approximately 40 residences of employees, mostly working at the coal mines. These residences were located in the Nonggyong-dong.
- 81) Nonggyong-dong branch of the Korean Consumers' Cooperative, formerly civilian residences during the Japanese occupation, with tile roofs and mud walls, 8 meters long, 4 meters wide, and 3.5 meters high, staffed with a manager and a salesman, selling daily commodities, including sauce, bean paste, vegetables, and fish.
- 82) The wooden bridge of Nonggyong-gyo, with earthen surface, 100 meters and meters wide.

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